Amneements and Meetings.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—" Around the World."
BOOTH'S THEATER.—"The Flying Soud."
BROOKLYN THEATER.—"Fron Fron." Agnes Ethel.
FIFTH AYENDE THEATER.—"Our Boys."
LYCKUN THEATER.—"Giroffe-Giroffa."
METROPOLITAN THEATER.—Variety Performance.
OLYMPIC THEATER.—Wighty Dollar."
PARK THEATER.—"Mighty Dollar."
PARKS THEATER.—"Mighty Dollar."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREES.
THEATER COMPULE.—Variety Performance.
UNION SQUARE TREATER.—"Led Astray."
WALLACK'S THEATER.—" Overland Routo.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.-Exhibition. GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Concert. JEROME PARE.—Fall Meeting. METROPOLITAN MUSICIN OF ART.—Paintings. Statuary STEINWAY HALL -- Concert. Autoinette Sterling.

Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS - Seventh Page - 4th, 5th, and 6th columns BANKING HOUSES AND HANKERS-Third Page - 6th col BOARD AND ROOMS-Seventh Page-1st, 2d, and 3d col-

umbs.

Business Notices—Fourth Page—1st column.

Dancing Academia—Sight Page—4th column.

Dintistry—Serenth Page—ist column.

Dividend Notices—third Page—6th column.

European Advertiss wires—seventh Page—1st column.

European Hourt—Second Page—4th and 5th columns.

European Hourt—Second Page—4th and 5th columns.

Funancial—Third Page—5th and 6th columns.

Funancial—Third Page—1st column.

Horses, Carriage, Harniss, &c.—Second Page—1st column.

Hoises, Carriages, Haises, &c.—Scenth Page—1st column.

Hotels—Seconth Page—3d column.

Hotels—Seconth Page—3d column.

Hotels—Seconth Page—6th column.

Ice Creas—Third Page—6th column.

Ics Creas—Third Page—6th column.

Isstruction—Sigh Page—4d, 3d, and 4th columns.

Isstruction—Sigh Page—3d, 3d, and 4th columns.

Isstruction—Sigh Page—3d is column.

Iost and Folly—Second Page—3th column.

Marilla and Slatz Maytills—Sigh Page—6th column.

Marilla and Slatz Maytills—Sigh Page—6th column.

Marilla and Slatz Maytills—Sigh Page—6th column.

Marilla and 6th columns.

Misical Instructions—Seconth Page—6th column.

New Purilla ations—Sigh Page—1st column.

Profosals—Third Page—6th column.

Profosals—Third Page—6th column.

Profosals—Third Page—6th column.

Profosals—Third Page—6th column.

Page—5th column.

Page—5th column.

Page—5th column.

Page—6th column.

Page—6th column.

Page—6th column.

Page—6th column.

Page-5th column.
Sales by Auction-Third Page-6th column.
Sales by Auction-Third Page-6th Column.
SITTATIONS WANTED, MALES-Seventh Page-3d column.
FEMALES-Seventh Page-3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th

SAVINGS BANKS-Third Page-6th column.

SPECIAL NOTE to Fight Page—6th column.
STATIONERY—Second Page—5th column.
STEAMBOATS AND RAILEOADS—SLEEN Page—6th col

umn.

STRANERS. OCEAN - Sixth Page - 5th and 6th columns.

TRACHERS - Sixth Page - 4th and 5th columns.

THE TERE - Sexist Lage - 6th column.

THE TERE - Sexist Lage - 6th column.

TO LET-CHY PROPERTY - Second Page - 5th column.

BROOKLYN - Second Page - 5th column.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C. - Second Page - 5th column.

Business Notices.

Oldest, Largest, and Best Accident Insurance USE BRUMMEL'S CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.-Persons who have here taking that Liver oil will be pleased to both that Br. Willow has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and time in such a missner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in line complaints are truly wondernia. Very many persons who cases were prenounced hopeless and who had taken the close oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured by A. R. Wilmox, Chemist, hoston. Sold by druggists.

Daily Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum, Semi-Weerly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an Weekly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Terms, cash in advance.
Address, The Terrore, New-York.

Persons unable to obtain TWE TRIMESE in any of the trains, boats, or hotels in which it is awally sold, will con-fer a favor by informing this office of the circumstances.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. New-York-No. 1,238 Broadway, corner Thirty-first-st.; No. 308 West Tweaty-third st., corner Eighth-ave.; No. 760 Third-ave., corner Forty seventh-st.; No. 2,386 Fourth-ave. (Harlem.)

THE TRIBUNE'S MONTHLY CALENDAR.

	Sun.	Mon.	Taus.	Wed	Thur.	Fri.	Sat
QCT	17 20	11 394	5 274 12 274 10 270 26 270	(2t) 200	21 29	10 288 22 733	

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1875.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The stenmer Montana which returned to Liverpool had her forecastle deck stove in. horses in Mentreal. The Turkish troops were order of Judge Denoline for a bill of silvery-tongued crater has talked so much ordered to act on the defensive, === The Dutch disagreement with Venezuela was unsettled. The Carlist Gen. Saballs was in France.

Domestic.-Thirty Labor Reformers met at Worcester, Mass., and nominated Wendell Phillips for Governor, Gen. Win. F. Bartlett for Lieutenant-Governor, and a full State ticket, and passed resolu tions favoring fewer hours of labor, favoring th paper money and 3,65 bond scheme, and conda the National banks as a swindle, === The Frier's Point, Miss., cioting is due to a personal quarrel beand Helena were appealed to for armed white men. but did not respond. —— The Massuchusetts Pro-hibitionists nominated John I. Baker of Beverly for Governor: speeches were made by Wendell Phillips, the Rev. Mr. Murray, and Dr. Miner. Galves-ton harbor was deepened and benefited by the storm.

Meody and Sankey were in Philadelphia yesterday, and Mr. Moody said he felt under obligations to begin work there.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Rapid Transit Commissioners reported on plan of road and specifications for construction. B. H. Cheever testified concerning his labors with Judge Deut, members of the Cabinet, and Congressmen to have Henry Clews & Co. made Government agents. - Decisions were given in the Tuesd case reversing the order for a bill of particulars and affirming the \$3,000,000 bail The Fire Engineers' Convention considered improved methods and apparatus, ---- Workmen demolishing ferry property at Stapleton, S. I., were driven off by a mob. ____ The Third Avenue Savings Bank depositors appointed a committee to secure a new receiver, if possible, Gold 117. 117, 116%. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at

THE WEATHER.—The Government report predicts clouds and rain. In this city, yesterday, cool, cloudy, and rainy weather prevailed; thermometer, 569, 589, 56

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia cannot be charged with hot haste in pro ceeding against Col. Magruder, the delinquent Treasurer. Nearly if not quite a year has classed since his defalcation was brought to light in the general overhauling of the Shep- to make certain the reflection of Gov. Gaston. herd Ring Government. It is high time for the plundered citizens of Washington to be getting some of the stolen money back.

The eagerness of the people in Stapleton, Staten Island, for low rates of ferriage is not to be wondered at, but that it should carry them so far as to use violence toward workmen engaged in demolishing ferry property under due warrant of law, and to incite a riot on a small scale, is as reprehensible as it is remarkable. Such excess of zeal for cheap guage of the market to the level of the lectransportation should be sternly repressed.

of the loss of a large part of the accumulations of their thrift, but angry denunciation of missile with gloved hands and dainty finger-tips the trustees of, the suspended institution and and lets it go with the grace of a dancing-master. there hardly seems to be sufficient ground for dips his whole hand in what he throws. Like manage their elections, give them soldiers for mally yield a supply; the present difficulty not their proposed effort to get a new receiver Mr. Butler, Mr. Phillips has been writing a constables, and make special laws for the regappointed; at least, no convincing reason for letter to the Legal Tender Club of this city. | ulation of their internal concerns, different profitable demand for the eggs than for the

brought forward.

The young man by the name of Buell bids fair to bring poor Senator Chandler to a miserable end. The Senator, since his State relieved him of all other employment, has made it the business of his life to pursue the candid correspondent who once ventured to say of him that he was drunk. The correspondent has just given him the slip again in the St. Louis court, and the venerable Senator with unsteady gait must ponderously begin again.

We get more suggestive richness in the Clews bankruptcy proceedings. The name of Mr. Dent comes out at last, He was to get oneeighth of all the profits accruing from the transfer of the Government funds from the Barings to Clews. But Mr. Dent is not the Presidenthe is only his brother-in-law,-and so the scandalous whispers that "this thing ran into the "White House" are not proved. Two great men of war, who have also become great financiers of the soft-money persuasion, seem to figure vaguely perhaps but often in the interesting preliminaries. The names of them -it would searcely be suspected-are Benjamin F. Butler and John A. Logan.

An . durirable series of topics for discussion has been selected by the Fire Engineers' Convention, now in session in this city. Among the more noteworthy of these are the peril of towns left unprotected while their engine companies are paying social visits elsewhere; regulations for the sale of petroleum and its products; dangers of gas making from gasoline, &c.; investigations into the causes of tires; the use of portable and chemical engines. We trust that time will be found for thoroughly discussing these important subjects, and that even the last on the list may not be harried over or shelved with a committee. Attention is called to the last topic, because there is really a danger that while our cities and towns are providing means to cope with great fires, they may neglect the simpler contrivances by which such fires are likely to be prevented. The prompt use of a handy, partable engine in the first moments of a fire is almost always more ef-(cetaal than the tons of water thrown by more powerful machines after the flames gain head-

The election of the Hon. George I. Cuningham as Mayor of Charleston, S. C., is a triumph for the better elements in both political parties, and another indication of the growth of good will between the two races in a State which has suffered more than almost any other from celor prejudice and the greed of the earpet-bagger. The ticket headed by Mr. Cuaniumham was made up of both white and colored men, Conservatives and Democrats, selected with a view to the respectability, property qualifications, intel-ligence and housety of the candidates. Opposed to it was a ticker of which it is enough to say that its most prominent supporter was the notorious and bigamous exlongressman Bowen, and that all the old electioneering tricks of reconstruction days. such as the importation of handreds of negroes from the rural districts to vote it, were employed to insure its success. The Conservatives of South Carolina may find in this election strong evidence that the policy now pursued by them offers the only hope of the redemption of their State from miscule.

THE THEED CASE.

The two decisions of the General Term of the Supreme Court in the Tweed case vesterday are important, and after the discouragements which the people have recently experienced in the presecution of the great crimmal, they may almost be colled unexpected. The General Term refuses the application for a reduction of the \$3,000,000 bail, and so insures the detention of Tweed in Ludlow Street that at least for some time a whale, with a cow for the used point of his to come. It also-and this is the more The epizootic disease was spreading among the notable decision of the two-refuses the particulars. In this case there are two during his career, and made so good a thing concurrent opinions, one by Judge Brady, the other by Judge Davis. Both take the ground that the defendant by his own guilty act or that of his associates or agents, in stealing and destroying the vouchers, has pur it out of the power of the people to furnish any such bill of particulars as he demands. But even if the plaintiffs were able to farnish the items, the Court holds that Tweed would not be entitled tween Senator Alcorn and Sheriff Brown; Memphis to them. The complaint charges that the total sam indicated in the warrants which form the lasis of action was obtained by fraud and talse devices,-not neerly a carain east of that same. "If the defendant can lesson the apparent fraud by establishing an existing liability to some extent as to each warrant, the burden of proof is upon him; the plaintiff's are under no obligation to admit any liability for any sum. The warrants being the result of frauds perprtrated, the presumption is not that they are so in part only but in the whole. When the warrants were given the plaintiffs did all that they should be required to do according to this action, its object and me ure."

It enables the prosecution to push the suit against Tweed, which was effectually blocked by Judge Donohue's order, and it also opens a prospect of, similar suits against Sweeny and Connolly, for the rule of the bill of particulars applies to all the Ring civil suits alike. The Court of Appeals, however, has still to pass upon the question, and what the result may be in that high tribund it were idle to speculate.

ANTHORED TO A WHALE The Labor References, the Prohibitionists and the Woman Suffragists are the thorns in the side of the Republican party of Massachusetts. They probably have it in their power and the Labor Reformers, at least, seem eager to try it. So they come to the front once more, this time with Judge Kelley's little | ance of a swarm of deputy marshals, armed 3.65 flag, and with Wendell Phillips to carry it. The occasion is convenient for a little

study of the new candidate. Mr. Wendell Phillips is what Mrs. Malaprep calls a fluid and agreeable speaker. No orator of this period has done so much to clothe the sentiments of the fishwoman in smooth and unobjectionable English, and adapt the lanture platform. He is not strident but silvery, not coarse and foul but rhythmical and ro-The depositors of the Third Avenue Savings | tund, and when he flings a bit of decayed Bank are naturally indignant at the prospect | vegetable from his abundant compost heap at the head of an opponent he lifts the offensive of the State Superintendent of the Banking | And so he differs somewhat from his political

UNE. The speech has attracted public attention throughout the country and been commented upon far and wide. The general judgstatement of the questions at issue, and one of the most powerful and convincing arguments that has been made in this country in opposition to the inflation doctrines held by such statesmen and philanthropists and political philosophers as William Allen and Wendell Phillips, Samuel Cary and Wm. D. Kelley, George H. Pendleton and Benjamin F. Butler. The speech is that of a conscientious gentleman. The letter is that of a-well, say of a person who has a better command of language than of his tem-

The merits of the letter as an argument upon the subject of finance, and the entire fitness of its author to be the candidate of the 3.65 Labor Reformers, may be judged from the following extract:

A specie basis will "give stability to current values!" What does Mr. Schurz mean! Does he not know that during our late Rebellion gold rose in price more than any article of merchandise except cotton! Talk of such an article giving stability to prices! It is Simbad anchoring on a whale. It is like the other green native of that and of science and philosophy, Germany, who, drawing r landscape, took a row for the fixed point of his perspective. She moved, and the picture became just such muddle as these specie basis specules are, That's the sort of talk that makes the lis-

tener think there's a lunatic asylum in the neighborhood and somebody has escaped. "No stability in gold," says this political economist. "None whatever; for proof whereof "see how it fluctuated during the war." Here is a man engaged in a great number of speculative enterprises, which he keeps affoat by constant extensions and renewals of his paper He finds that there's no stability in money One day he can buy a dollar's worth of it for a dellar and ten cents in his own paper; the next for a dollar and fifco, and the next for a dollar and twenty. After a while he can't buy it at any price in his own paper. Mr. Scharz says to him, "My "friend, you had better cartail your expenses, take in sail, close out your speculations, find out just what you can pay on your notes past due and how four before you can pay them in full, stop making notes, and get ready to do business on a money basis." But Mr. Wendell Phillips, candidate of the Labor Reformers, comes along and says, "What nonsense! You are a good man, 'a well-meaning man; if you engaged in speculation it was only because you wanted "to develop the resources of the country; what you want to do now is to issue mornotes. As for doing business on a money " basis, it's all nonsense; there's no stability in "money. Don't you temember how the price " of it kept going up when you were putting out your notes? It's anchoring on a whale "to do lusiness with money. Make notes, "more notes; that's the thing," And the man says: "Well, I don't know. I've got out more than I can pay now. I've been building some railroads and the stock is sunk, the bonds are good for nothing, and the roads don't "that way ! I don't want to do any more of out where I stand before I develop any

And to this Mr. Butler says: "This is the saddest spectacle of my life. Look at these poor people thrown out of employment by the emely of this man who refuses to is an "his notes to develop the resources of the "country." And he goes away with his handkerelief to his eyes, But Mr. Wendell Phillips, candidate of the Labor Reformers for Governor of Massachusetts, contemplating the scene from his library window, remarks, in his Lucze and sincere way, that the man is a gibbering whiot anchored to perspective. What we need, he says, is "larger "facilities;" "we need a real basis," And the of it, that he more than half believes the only real basis" is wind.

A CONTRAST. incombinately came to an end.

object either party is trying to obtain. It does not appear way the rest of the nation should feel any concern in the squabble. But while our little conflicts of juris liction here in New-York are allowed to exhaust themselves without disturbing the rest of the world, there is no sooner a clashing of any sort of authority in Mississippi them all the politicians in the State rush to the telegraph office and alarm the whole country with cries of a "war of "races." A year ago an affair like this would have been made the prefext for turning over the Government of Mis-tssippi to the military power, and conducting the next election by the machinery of the Washington Department of Justice, operated by troops of cavalry. A year ago a petty quarrel over a political meeting would have been followed by the appearwith blank warrants, and a score or so of active Censervatives would have been carried two or three hundred miles under guard, to answer before a political commissioner for constructive "intimidation," and violation of the enforcement act. And if the recent letters quell the Friar's Point war of races.

distrusting the present receiver has yet been It purports to be an answer to the Ohio speech from the laws of the rest of the Union. They of Carl Schurz, lately published in THE TEIR- have been taught to forget the art of selfgovernment and the virtue of self-reliance. ment is that it was a very calm and logical capable of putting down a common village row,-little wonder, but a sad disgrace. Mr. Ames, however, is almost the last of the old style of reconstruction Governors. Under better leaders Mississippi will soon take a more honorable place.

THE RAPID TRANSIT PROBLEM.

The Commissioners charged with preparing plans for a Rapid Transit Railway for the city have simplified the problem by selecting an elevated railway upon a system which permits either of the two previously authorized companies to go forward upon the plans they have themselves already adopted. The report published this morning is a confirmation of the rights and the precedence heretofore given to the Greenwich Street and the Gilbert Elevated Roads-the only two which have taken any practical steps. The plans adopted are virtually those of the

two roads named. In all the down-town streets which are not over 36 feet in width, such as Pearl-st., for instance, the road must span the entire street, or else there must be a single track after the manner of the Greenwich-st, road, over either sidewalk, on a single row of posts. In streets over 36 feet, and not above 55 feet in width, the road must be either on one of the two above-described plans, or else a double track must be built upon pillars set along the curb on one side, and in the center of the street, exceptions to the latter plan being made in the case of New Church-st., and in those occupied by surface railways. In all avenues wider than 55 feet the road may be built over each sidewalk, or spanning the full width of the street (as above indicated), or spanning only the double tracks of any surface railway already laid on such streets. There are numer ous other specifications of minor present importance. The road below Fifty-ninth-st, is to be built by May, 1877; above Fifty-ninth-st. and below Harlem River by June, 1878, at the latest. The fare is restricted to two cents per mile for the first seven miles, and as lar as Fifty-ninth-st, is not to be more than ten cents for the whole distance. Half these rates only are to be charged during the busy hours of moraing and afternoon; and passengers unprovided with seats are not required to pay. All of which we consider practical and liberal

suggestions. Moreover they are requirements which ought to encourage the investment of capitalists. Either of the authorized roads can be built to Central Park for \$1,500,000; and once constructed, to that point the problem will have been solved in every sense. The rest of the road will almost build itself. It is not our province to point out to capitalists the advantages of the schemes, but it is proper to reassure all inclined to invest, as we do for the hundredth time, that the need of such a road is one severely felt by all our citizens; that the quick development of the upper part of the island and city depends upon this pay; what's the use of developing resources | means of quickly traversing it; and that, however much property-owners along the that kind of business. I rather think I'll authorized routes may object for the moment, get out of this scrape and settle up and thad | the whole public sentiment is heartfly in favor of the general scheme.

AMERICAN SILKS.

Whether the silk industry in this country is he offspring of protective legislation or not, it must be pronounced at present a healthy infant. An interesting record of its recent growth is supplied by the annual report of the Silk Association of America. There is evideatly a great deal of vitality about the child, and it has survived some pretty hard knocks. It is not among those that are blubbering about hard times, though it has had its share of that visitation. During a bad attack in 1871. American ribbons were thrown up all over the market. But these symptoms have passed away, and even a threatened strike has since been happily averted. There is no begging for new boluses from Congress; all that is asked is that the laws be honestly enforced. On this point the report has a good deal to say. The frauds upon the revenue in There has been a miniature civil war on the silk importing business reach large di-States Island during the past two days over mensions. There was a system of importing the possession of a ferry-heat landing. Both silk ribbons as mixed goods under a reduction parties to the coatest have claimed the coun- of duty; the mixture consisting of a thread or tenance of the law, the Pilot Commissioners two of cotton which served to give stiffness to backing the attacking tag-basts, and the local the ribbon. Over two millions of dolpolice rallying to the defense of the endan- lars were lost to the revenue by this gered pier. There was a little harmless ex- device. The "little tariff" bill put a closion of gaupewder on Taesday, when a few stop on the performance, on the 8th of Febone were definally discharged in the air; but | mary last. The developments in what are be only weapon of actual assault brought into known as the silk fraud cases, revealed a sysis seems to have been a squirt, with which ten of smegaling that had gone on steadily the islanders yesterday drove of a steamboat for many years, most estimates of the swindload or assailants. Finally somebody thought ling effected, exceeding a million dollars. of getting out an injunction, and hostilities | Some details of the art of snunggling that are given indicate that clerks and porters and car-Simultaneously with these occurrences there | men join lends with their employers in carryhas been a civil war at Frian's Point in Miss ling out the rescalities. A more efficient force desippt, and both parties to that outbreak in the Custom-house is deemed necessary to likewise seem to have booked to the law for meet the new emergencies. The whole argutheir justification. On the one side is a sheriff; ment of the report on this subject tends to on the other a federal Senator and the State one point; to strengthen the hands of the allowed to stand, cannot be stated too strongly, militia. It is by no means clear why there Secretary of the Treasury, so that the laws, hould be any collision. It is uncertain what whatever they are, may be honestly enforced.

The chief reason for the success of the silk industry in this country has been the improvement of the goods produced. It does not seem very long ago when imported silks were sought by the better classes of purchasers, simply because American goods were considered inferior. All that is clanged now. The best silks are made here. Even in novelty and beauty of design our manufacturers have surpassed the foreign looms, and American goods are ent abroad as samples, for Europeans to copy who hope to compete. Even in the pure and delicate colors of what are known as "fancy silks," we have equaled and excelled the finest of foreign make. The advantage does not end with this. Fashion is capricious, and styles suddenly change. Dealers have discovered that they can order to better advantage, in small lots as they require, from our own facories, than to send their instructions to Europe and perhaps get the goods just after they have gone out of fashion.

A business has thus grown up which in certain departments surpasses, and as a whole very nearly approaches, that of importing of the Attorney-General have not produced manufactured silks. If the growth of our home their due effect, we shall expect to hear a industry continues as there is fair reason to clamor from Gov. Ames for "more troops" to expect, it will exceed the import trade within a year or two at furthest. It gives lucrative Disturbances like these in Mississippi are and not unwholesome employment to 14,500 only a convincing proof of the fallacy of the operatives, paying them last year nearly mischievous principle upon which the Repub- \$4,500,000. Considerably more than the half lican party has attempted to conduct the af- of these are women and girls. The capital infairs of the reconstructed South. The States vested in manufacture is \$14,790,000. As have been kept in a condition of tutelage, and yet the raw silk is all imported from taught that a paternal authority at Washing- China and Japan, but there are good Department will avail them little. Moreover, twin, Mr. Butler, who roars and rumbles and ton would send them Senators and Governors, reasons for hoping that California will event-

silk there produced. A revival of the business of raising silkworms elsewhere in the United States is also among the things to be hoped It is little wonder if after ten years of such for. It is far more likely to yield a steady spoiling a sovereign State hardly feels itself profit now, since our manufactures are well established. Our climate throughout all but the most northern and southern extremes would favor the undertaking.

> The leading features of scientific research and discovery in this country for the greater part of the present year are exhibited in TRIBUNE Extra No. 30, which is to-day issued in pamphlet form. There is included in this a great variety of topics, among which may be mentioned the account of Prof. Marsh's chase for a mastodon; the description of the Hall collection of fossils at Albany, purchased for the American Museum of Natural History at Central Park, and to be removed thither during the present month; and reports of the meetings of the American Philological Association at Newport, the American Society of Civil Engineers at Pittsburgh, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Detroit. The following addresses are given in full: Prof. J. L. Le Conte, on Toleration in Science: Dr. J. W. Dawson, on the Origin of Life on Earth, and Prof. H. A. Newton's Pica for Mathematics. There are several valuable essays on the destructive insects of the West, and on Indian antiquities and the early history of man. The price of this pamphlet, mailed to any address, is 20 cents; the same matter in the usual form of THE TRIBUNE sheet is furnished at 10 cents, also postpaid.

The Government Architect calls our attention to a Washington dispatch censuring his office for sending inspectors of accounts and buildings to California to look after the construction of the Sub-Treasmry and the Appraiser's Stores. He shows very clearly that the work was needful, and this the best way to do it. Mr. Potter has seemed to us to be doing his best in the difficult position to which he has succeeded, and he certainly deserves no censure for his efforts to infuse economy and a system of strict responsibility into the service.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Helen Hunt is to be married soon, it is anounced, to a Mr. Jackson, a prominent business man f Colorado.

Chief-Justice Waite has returned to Washgton from Middletown, where he has been to visit his

Justice Joseph P. Bradley of the United States Supreme Court, who has been passing the Sun Vermont, arrived at his home in Newark, N. J., yester day, on his way to Washington.

Gen. Sheridan's visit to the Pacific Coast at this time was to examine into threatened Indian troubles in Oregon. He reports in San Francisco that affairs are not so lad as he expected to find them. Prof. James Law of Cornell University has

applied for the skeleton of American Girl, to be placed in Mrs. Charles Moulton will be married on the

21st inst. to Mr. J. H. de Hegermann-Lindenerone

Danish Minister at Washington. The ceremony will fak-ciace at Cambridge, Mass., Mrs. Moulton's present resi Benjamin Franklin, as Postmaster-General, established a post-office at Falmouth, Me., on Oct. 5.

1775, and the centennial of the act was observed quietly it Falmorula on Tuesday. The original commission signed by Franklin, is still in existence. President Porter of Yale College and the Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, at a recent meeting of clergymen in New-Haven, opposed a mation to invite Mesars, Moedy and Saulay to that city. In: Bacon maintained that the results of a revival would be temporary and casatisfac-tory.

Robert Dale Owen's physician, Dr. Everts, has written a letter announcing that the former is re-stored to sanity and is about to start for his home at New Harmony, Ind., where he will remain for a time under medical care, asstaining entirely from labor. The Doctor thinks that his patient will in a short time be able to resume his work with all the vigor and ability to be expected in a man of his age. Mr. Owen also publishes a letter saying his health has been greatly benefited by his three mouths' rest, and that he feels deeply the kind words which the newspapers have said of him in his affliction.

ng by refusing to be taxed further for the support of he Penikese school. A correspondent of The Evening Post complains that school teachers throughout the country contributed a fund of \$8,000 or \$9,000 to "a

Col. J. W. Forney comes to the rescue of Americans who are ridiculed by Englishmen for their misal twang. He writes in one of his London letters: aful than the conversation of an educated English men or Englishwomen; but the moment you pass from men or Englishwennen; but the moment you pass from their circle you are assailed at every quarter by a mingling of dialects, and in many cases a most incompre-nenshile brigon. I often find it difficult to understand an English dergymon, and it is the common remark of Americans who visit the theaters that they lose a large portion of the play in consequence of the rapid and indis-rinct enmodation of actors in anhordinate parts. The same observation may be made with justice of most of the speakers in the House of Commons. Take out Mr. Diarach, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, and a few more, and it is next to impossible to comprehend what nearly all the others say.

There is a funny side to even so sad a case is the abduction of Charley Ross. The father of the lost poy tells the story to a reporter of The Philadelphia times. While in Canada, recently, he saw a circular of a irens manager announcing wax figures of the Ross famity, together with an offer from the manager himself of a reward of \$2,000 for the discovery of the boy. Mr. Ross visitor to the loss musched, and that we were strikingly accurate likenesses. When Mr. Ross made himself known the man was dumbfounded for a moment, but immediately expressed his deep sympathy, declaring his willingness to poy the \$2,000 reward, and offered, in case the how were found, to give the father \$1,000 a week for 30 weeks, for the privilege of exhibit-

LONDON, Oct. 6 .- Lord and Lady Dufferin

eturn to Canada next Friday. Memphis, Tena., Oct. 6 .- Jefferson Davis oft at noon to-day for Hopkinsville, Ky., his native , where he will deliver an address at the Agricultu-

Toronto, Oct. 6.-James Loudon has been appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Toronto University. He is the first graduate of the institution who has held a professorship there.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull of Illinois says he favors a sound currency, but he believes administraive reform to be the most important political question at he present time.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, who emerged from his political retirement to do such excellent service to ause of hard money in Ohlo, without compensation, and to the neglect of his private affairs, has been obliged o decline all invitations to speak in Pennsylvania. He vill not be able to take part in the New-York canvass, its business requiring his attention.

Congressman-elect Frost of the IVth Massachusetts is evidently a good deal more of a patriot than a for a hard-money Democrat for Speaker, instead of throwing away his vote as a compliment to a Republican, thus letting a soft-money Democrat into the chair. That is a first-class example for all Republican Congressmen

An event fully as ominous as the rag baby offin has just happened in Ohio. They held an election for clerk in the town of Findlay on Monday, and the Re publican candidate was elected by 137 majority on a very full vote. Last year the Democratic majority was 89. If a similar change pervades the State next Tuesday, Gov. Allen will be buried beneath a majority so large that neither he nor the rag baby will ever be heard of

Gen. Judson Kilpatrick announces himself a thoroughgoing hard money man. He says he believes in the Government keeping its promises, regardless of consequences. He told a reporter of The Toledo Blade recently that, in his opinion, the question of finance and the schools were not the most important in the campaign, and the election this Fall will not decide those of next year. The old Democratic party would split up as they did on the question of Siavery, and a new Democratic party, with an entirely new platform, would be formed before the beginning of the political strife of 1876.

trial. He is astonishingly defiant and anxious to be brought to justice. Hear what he authorizes The Minneapolis Mail to say for him: "So far as his own case is concerned, Col. King, we are authorized to say, will waive any and all irregularities and defects, either in the drawing of the grand jury or the indictment itself, will a lmit every material fact which the prosecution can prove by any credible witness on the face of the earth, and domain a decision in his case by the court and jury whose duty it shall be to try him."

The admirers of soft money tried to hold a mass-meeting at St. Paul the other night, but succeeded m getting only about 50 persons together. Of course Ignatius Donnelly was there, and as usual talked the most "brilliant nonsense." He thought if the Government would issue a hundred millions of greenbacks frequently it would revive all kinds of business, and the whole country would prosper. This opinion, Mr. Donnelly informed his hearers, came from a study of the financial question. They could all know as much as he did if they would sindy. It is a redit to St. Paul that there are in its limits only 50 persons willing to listen calmly to such leabbling as this.

The inflation Democracy will not find much ympathy in Michigan. The Detroit Free Press says of the views which it has obtained from leading members of the party in the State; "The heartiness with which Michigan Democrats avow their devotion to the hard-money principles of the party is noteworthy. There is scarcely ny division of scatiment on this point. The march to ward a specie basis must be forward, is the almost unaninous expression, made in various terms, but the same in substance. There is, however, a general feeling that precipitate action is to be guarded against, and that the fact that the country for so many years past had a currency which does not rest on a specie bash calls for wise and prudent action, so that the country may get back to a sound currency without any violent shock. The following, we think, is a good coftone of the views elsewhere published: Opposition to inflation; opposition to incessant tinherms with the currency, so that the business interests of the country may not be in a constant state of apprehension; a steady advance toward an ultimate resumption of specie pays e.t."

Ex-Gov. Curtin has begun to speak for inflation in Ohio. He spoke at Painesville and at Cieve land on Monday, and went holdly into the inflation camp. The following synopsis of his speech is the only report which has yet come to hand: "Spenking of the bugabou that is made about inflation, he said that if it was con plained that the people wanted to do away with the middleman in our financial policy, when that middleman was the soulless corporation of National banks, he would plend guilty to the soft impeachment. He wanted a curency that was good alike for all-to pay dues at the instem-house and dues at the butcher's stall; to pay the that the Government was capable of making such a one a good as gold. His gravest fears were aroused by the attempts at contralization by the money power, but he attempts at currantzation by the money power, our and heped and belteved that the people would be equal to the emergency, and put in end to the encrossi-ments of that power before it had accomplished its de-signs. He spoke of the great issues at stake in the Ohio election, saying they were immeasurably more important than the election of one man or another, and precised if Ohio did her duty next week Fernsylvania would follow soit with an increased majority sext month."

THE STATE CANVASS.

Will Mr. Thaddens C. Davis ever resign ? From the Canal Ring coat-of-arms: "D-n I honor in canal matters."-[J. Lord.

The Democratic candidate for the Senate in he XXXIId District is Judson W. Breed. Mr. Vedder, he Republican candidate, has not yet withdrawn.

Ex-Senator Abiah W. Palmer of Amenia is not, it seems, at the service this year of the constituents whom he has served so faithfully heretofore. He is not, as reported, a candidate for the Republican nomination and would not necept a nomination from either party.

Stripped of polite paraphrase and circumlocution Jarvis Lord's letter to Bennett reads about as follows: "I am greatly obliged for the \$500 you sent me. There is nothing unusual about such sitts to Sena-tors of the State of New-York. I can only hope you are pleased with my work, and will continue your patronage The business will be continued at the old stand, west side of the Senate Chamber, seal No. 18. Billa passed, amendments made, and signatures precur d to bills at reasonable rates. Discount to the trude,"

W. W. Braman was badly beaten in the Republican Senatorial Convention at Albany. It was well for the party, and well, too, that they nominated a man who has so clean a reputation as ex-Senator Heury R. Pierson. Mr. Braman would have made a melancholy though fitting sequel to Woodin, Selkreg, and Vedder Mr. Pierson was a Senator from Kings County in 1866-67, end an Assemblyman from Albany in 1873, and is now the Resident Director of the New-York Contral and Had-son River Railread at Albany. This nomination added to that of Senator Wagner makes two Central Railroad candidates for the Senate.

It would be a good idea for Canal Commisionet Strond to resign, near the close of his term. A mining the claimants' records of expenditures, and who illows his hotel bill to be paid when on official business, long without him. In fact all the Divisions could hardly be worse off than they have been if there had been no

The Republicans could not afford to throw away the Syracuse District by renominating Schater D P. Wood, but they had sufficient courage of an immoral kind to bestow upon him a cent of whitewash-which bids fair to become a peculiarly Republican mixture. Though there were five candidates, Senator Wood's name tion, when the body gave him its benediction in the shape of a resolution expressing their "undiannished confi lence in him both as a citizen and a Senator." This is an admirable instance of the difference between what poli ticians say in private and resolve in public. The Hon Dennis Mctarthy, who was nominated to succeed Sena-tor Wood, has been Mayor of Syracuse, Assemblyman, and Congressian, serving two terms at Washington beginning in 1836. He made bimself prominent in Con-gress by advocacy of Protection describes, and by espe-cial devotion to the salt interests of Syracuse.

The Democratic side of the controversy about the reduction of taxation is scaled as follows by The Filed Observer: "Our Republican exchanges attempt to confuse this question. They enlarge on the fact that nearly \$20,000,000 have been applied to the payment of the Sinte debt within the past four years, and that a Republican has held the office of Controller during that time. All that the Republican Controller had to do with the reduction of the debt was to apply the faxes collected from the people to the purposes designated by law. That he has failed occasionally even in that duty, and has blackened his record by disgraceful acks, is known to all mon. But the essential point is that there was no retreachment in the expeditures until Gov. Tilden came o power. He cut off \$2,750,000 from the budget of o power. He cut off \$2.7.00,000 from the barget of apenses. The appropriations were associate induced meet the unmertakable demands of an aroused and allianuat public opinion. Then the Governor appeared the the pranual-book of his vero power, shashing of very dollar which had been unnecessarily appropriated, has it came to pass that the toxes were assessed at six hills, as against seven and a quarter last year."

Mr. Bigelow gets this carnest defense from

The Springfield Republican: "The treatment of Mr. John Bigelow by the New-York Republican porty press is equally unintelligent and unjust. The whole business is a pitiful display of party disappointment and party Utica Herald and The Albany Ecening Journal particle pating in it. It has been no secret that Mr. Bigelow has not sympathized with the dominant elements of the Republican party for some years. He was an open and earnest supporter of Gov. Tilden's election last year, and he accepted from him, last Winter, the chairmanship of the Canal Investigating Commission, with, of course, the presumptions and obligations of full sympathy with the Governor in his purposes. This position alone would Gov. Tilden, and arraigning and distrusting his sincerity. The Republicans were wild in thinking they could terms him to such an act of bad faith; his necestance of the Democratic nomination was quite in accordance with his position, and altogether in sympathy with his faith in Gov. Tilden and consistent with his manifest purpose to assist him; while the nomination itself was no sudden suggestion, bern of the Republican perioder and its decimation, but had been talked of in political circles for weeks before either convention met. The Republicans attempt to revenge their own thoughtless blunder upon Mr. Bigelow is like a man traducing the virtue of a woman who rejects his offer in marriage because she is encased to another man. And that, certainly, has always been held to be pretty mean business. Gov. Tilden, and arraigning and distrusting his sincerity

PUBLIC OPINION.

Mr. Ham keeps whacking away in The Inter-cean (Rag-Raby sheet) at Secretary Bristow. He makes bout as much impression as the Nows by a woodpecker ragrantee gate-post.—(Chelmatt Commercial (Int.)

Before Delano's successor is appointed it hould be ascertained that he is theroughly rested. It solt Columbus 42 per cent of his time to get over his fits f fatigue—[Cincinnati Gezette (Rep.)]

party, with an entirely new platform, would be formed before the beginning of the political strife of 1876.

The Hon. William S. King is doubtless aware of the failure of the only law which can bring him to the failure of the only law which can bring him to the failure of the only law which can bring him to the failure of the only law which can bring him to the failure of the only law which can bring him to the failure of the only law which can bring him to the failure of the only law which can bring him to the failure of the only law which can bring him to the failure of the only law which can bring him to the failure of the only law which can bring him to the failure of the only law which can bring him to the failure of the only law which can bring him to the failure of the only law which can bring him to the failure of the only law which can bring him to the failure of the only law which can bring him to the failure of the only law which can bring him to the failure of the only law which can bring him to the failure of the only law which can bring him to the failure of the only law which can bring him to the failure of the only law which can be considered in the failure of the only law which can be considered in the failure of the only law which can be considered in the failure of the only law which can be considered in the failure of the only law which can be considered in the failure of the only law which can be considered in the failure of the only law which can be considered in the failure of the only law which can be considered in the constant of t